

# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27.

DECORATIVE POTTERY, &c.

**TIFFANY & CO.,**

Union Square, New York.

**POTTERY & GLASS  
DEPARTMENT,**

THIRD FLOOR,

Presents the Finest Examples of

**Decorated Pottery**

Produced during the present extraordinary development of the art.

A Complete assortment of

**HOUSEHOLD CHINA  
AND  
GLASS.**

New Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, Tea, and Tete-a-Tete Sets, in Decorated China, and Finely Painted.

Plain Engraved, and Richly-Cut Table-Glass.

and Engraved Decanters, Wine Sets.

Candelabra and Ornaments.

LINEN GOODS.

**LINEN STORE.**

We offer to the public, at very low prices, a large and complete assortment of

**DRESS LINENS**

I N

Novel Shades,

Flemish Suitings, Elastic Suit-

ings, Indian Blue Suitings, Soft

Finish Blays, Navy Blue Suit-

ings, Batiste Suitings.

**CARTER & WARRIN,**

77 State-st.

REAL ESTATE.

ADJOURNED

Auction Sale!

Pavilion Parkway Property.

15 ACRES,

Subdivided into 98 Large and Eli-

gible Lots.

THIRTY LOTS on Parkway.

THIRTY-FOUR LOTS North front on Fifty-sixth st.

Twenty-four LOTS South front on Stewart's.

Twenty-four LOTS Macdonald's.

Twenty-four LOTS Water-

ford's.

There is no property across Chicago that will increase

so rapidly in value than this, and it is a great

boon to the Park Englewood residents.

Call and see the goods and prices.

ESPECIALLY INDUCEMENTS TO JOB-

BERS and large buyers by the case or quantity.

251 Monroe-st., Farwell's Building.

CHAS. A. LEWIS & CO.

Chicago, May 11, 1874.

THE JEWELRY



## THE COURT-HOUSE.

**What the Aldermen Say on the Subject.**

**THE RAILROAD QUESTION.**

On responsible directing intellect there can be no question of harmony of class and no public moneys of the city's wealth and trade. Very respectfully, JAMES T. Egan.

**Opinions of the German Press--No Increased Taxation.**

**Card From Mr. Egan.**

The Aldermen appear to be wonderfully retentive and wholly unprepared to say anything relative to the long debated "to be or not to be" of the Court-House plan. It is certain that the officials referred to are broken up in half a dozen or more exteriors, each of which is passing for the purpose. They are the owners. It is by such a per-

sonal and partial basis that the voter is utilized and made a city largely exceeding the cost of the sewers.

**IN INDIA.**

**Tribute, May 8, 1874.**

use is undoubtedly re-

wards are more numer-

ous than the official returns;

getting the credit of

the prime cause is

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ing hour is seen in

the Indian Govern-

ment has been com-

plished to dealers for

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sions of power employing

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Lord will yet be glad of,

and, and exceedingly interesting, and

and among your important

the world at large. Very

HEART HUMMING.

**TEOUS ITEMS.**

is again coming into fa-

reedom of the possession of 3,453,881

A true firm shipped three

New Zealand last week.

She was the mother of

her displays this sign-

for. The one that he

he spent all his money

on his wife to starve

of want.

He presented the Duke

a derring gift, a service

line is between 3,000 and

he made Gen. Butler's

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more upon the individual

in the context. Worcester

his recent examination of

rest in London, and East

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of Mr. Diesel, is in

the world, and is excep-

tive enterprises. He

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tion, Tex., employed a

10,000 in silver from Sal-

mon, the messenger was

and severely wounded,

back to Brownsville and

an enemy. However,

the house is still the

to carry away the

as follows of a celebra-

Cason, called Echo

10,000 in silver to the

for a moment, then, with

the echo is heard, seem-

in separate and distinct

across the sound, until, ap-

pears, when a fair volume

then one more the echo

of a ringing of a cap, far to the

alone in the British Royal

had been

the prison of

the British Royal

and the

who thoughtfully took

on with one for several minutes be-

fore the end that the days of the numbered.

in Colorado.

News of the 3d inst. says:

in the building of a new

Court-House for Clinton and Cook County, which

can be best of our political shacks.

The indigence which have gone on between the mem-

bers of the City Council, who are the

tax-exempt of the city, is the mod-

est, the public welfare of

the people who are

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## TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

By mail.....\$12.00	Sunday.....\$2.00
12 Weeks.....6.00	Weekly.....2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

Subscriptions may be sent to any Post Office address in full, including State and County. Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our rates.

## TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily delivered. Sunday included. 20 cents per week. Daily delivered. Sunday included. 20 cents per week.

## Advertisers.—THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,

Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

## TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

MVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Maggie Mitchell.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Habited street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of Buffalo Bill, Murdoch, etc. "The Scouts of the Plains."

WYVERN OPERA-HOUSE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Arlington, Cotton, and Kenzie's. Mrs. C. L. Moore, and company. "Love and Laughter." "The Vicar of Wakefield."

ADLPH THEATRE—Corner of Wabash Avenue and Dearborn. Varieties. Performance of Lena Dove, the pantomime of the "Three Dwarfs." Afternoon and evening.

MOORMICK MUSICAL HALL—North Clark street, between Dearborn and Cass. Engagements of Richings-Barnard's "Old Folks."

KINGSBURY MUSIC HALL—Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Ballock's Royal Mandolins.

CHICAGO THEATRE—No. 218-225 West Madison street. Varieties. Contests. Entertainment. Leon Burnett, etc. Afternoon and evening.

## SOCIETY MEETINGS.

BLANEY LODGE, No. 271, E. and A. M. Regular Convention this evening, at 8 o'clock. J. D. C. WHITNEY, Secy.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

## CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

COUNTERFEIT ALLOCOUP POROUS PLASTERS.

Dangerous Imitations and Counterfeits of this valuable medicinal article are in the market, whose use is calculated to make worse affections, which the true Plaster invariably relieves or cures.

But the case is even worse, for some of these vile counterfeits possess absolutely poison qualities, producing, where applied, blisters, Gangrene, and mortification.

The men who make these imitations should be frowned down by an indignant and outraged people. These men are incapable of making anything of their own earn a name, therefore, they steal the reputation of celebrated articles in which to clothe their miserable and nefarious concoctions.

The ALLOCOUP INDIA RUBBER POROUS PLASTERS are prepared with intelligent, conscientious regard, to secure those great curative properties which have made the plaster celebrated throughout the civilized world.

HOW TO SECURE THE TRUE PLASTER WITHOUT DOUBT.

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E. BRANDRETH,  
President of POROUS PLASTER CO., of New York.  
Principal Agency, Brandreth House, New York.

## The Chicago Tribune.

Wednesday Morning, May 13, 1874.

The regular financial and commercial review will be found on the twelfth page of to-day's paper (the last page of the supplemental sheet), instead of the place to which it is usually assigned.

Prof. Paton has begun his argument in the Swig trial, and is likely to finish himself and the Presbytery and the curious spectators by this afternoon. He has made no new development worth mentioning.

The American Railway Master-Mechanics' Association is the rather formidable title of an organization which is doing in a quiet way much good work. Its seventh annual session opened in this city yesterday. Master-Mechanics are, really not about learning some new things; they are far more tractable than is commonly supposed.

Having gained the Gold Coast in honorable combat, the British Government proposes to unite it with the Logon, and make of the two one province, under a Governor to be appointed by the Crown. Such a course is in accordance with the time-honored policy of the Empire, which contemplates the retention of all dependencies which yield a profitable trade, and the liberal treatment of those which are not worth having that may wish to become independent.

The French Assembly is again in session. It opened yesterday without ceremony of any kind. No message was transmitted by President MacMahon. There was a certain propriety in the omission, inasmuch as the Assembly in France is no longer a co-ordinate branch of the Government, but the Government itself. It makes all unmake Presidents, as MacMahon himself admits, and a message from one of its creatures would not be entitled to as much respect as a jolt from the people. A French Assembly is everything or nothing.

A certain Col. Hayes was elected Treasurer of Kansas in 1870. He was accused of defalcation and was thereupon "indorsed" by a re-election. The spasm of honesty in Kansas politics after the fall of Pomeroy brought about Hayes' impeachment. His guilt has been proved in advance of his trial, and he has resigned. It is now gravely argued that nothing more should be done about the matter, since he has "made all the amends in his power by resigning." Hayes will doubtless haul such reasoning with delight. It is much pleasanter to resign than to be kicked out of office and into jail.

In the way of cumulative evidence to show that Chicago's commerce is gaining in an unparalleled proportion, we may state that the business of one of the freight lines running to the East was 68 per cent greater during the first four months of this year than during the corresponding period last year. While the line in question sent out about 4,500 cars during the months of January, February, March, and April, 1873, it dispatched nearly 8,000 cars during the same months of 1874. In the first sixteen days of April of this year, this line sent 500 more cars East than during the same time last year. The general business statistics of the four months, already published in *The Tribune*, show that the business of this one freight line was not an exception to the rule.

The Chicago produce markets were rather quiet yesterday, and most of them were easier. Meats were in light demand, and a shade easier, closing at \$16.65 cash or seller June, and \$16.75 or 16.90 seller July. Lard was dull, and 5c per 100 lbs lower, closing at \$10.22 or \$10.25 cash, and \$10.25 or 10.30 seller June. Meats were quiet and steady, at 5c for shoulders, \$8.75 for short ribs for ham, clear, and 10c or 11c for sweet-pickled ham. Lard freight was less active, and steady at 5c for corn to Buffalo, Michigan. Wheat quiet, and 5c higher, at \$6.50 per gallon. Flour was dull and unchanged. Wheat was more active, and 5c lower, closing at \$1.21 1/2 cash, \$1.22 1/2 seller June, and \$1.24 for No. 2 Minnesota. Corn was less active, and 5c lower, closing at \$1.10 cash, and \$1.12 1/2 seller June. Oats were dull, and 5c lower, closing at \$1.45 cash, and \$1.45 1/2 seller June. Rye was quiet, and 5c higher, closing at \$1.00 for No. 3. On Saturday evening last there was in store in this city, \$15,450 bushel wheat, \$2,945,769 an acre, \$57,562 bushel oats, 15,150 bushel rye, and 121,553 bushel barley. Hogs were in better demand, and steadier, with sales at \$4.25 or \$4.12 1/2. Cattle were dull, and 10c higher lower. Sheep firm.

A strange announcement, which may be the first revelation of a political conspiracy in Russia, has been made in London. It is that the Grand Duke Nicholas, brother of the Czar, has been arrested for reasons not made public; that his house has been searched, and that the proceeding has created intense excitement among the people. The Czar is now on the way to England, where he goes to visit his daughter, the new Duchess of Edinburgh. In the absence of authentic information, it may be conjectured that the Government in his absence was left in the hands of the Czarovich, or of the Grand Dukes Constantine and Nicholas. Suppositions as to the cause which led to the arrest of the latter may be indulged in to any extent by persons who have time to spare for such business.

pay and beg two hours' pay besides, let them say so plainly. That is what their protest will mean.

An interesting discussion took place in the Senate yesterday over the Geneva Award bill. Mr. Thurman's amendment striking out the section which forbids insurance companies from sharing in the benefits of the bill was rejected. It having previously been agreed to in Committee of the Whole by 31 to 27. The amendment was supported by Senators Conkling, Schurz, Thurman, and Sherman, and opposed by Senators Anthony, Frelinghuysen, Edmunds, and Carpenter. There is no question of its soundness in a legal and moral point of view. Mr. Edmunds holds that the award was made to the Government, not to citizens, and in this he is undoubtedly correct; but he utterly fails to establish the deduction which he seeks to make from his premises, that the award should not be distributed among all the individuals and corporations who sustained actual losses in excess of their gains by the operations of the crusaders covered in the treaty stipulations. The bill, without the Thurman amendment, passed the Senate by a vote of 26 to 17.

Brooks sent a despatch to President Grant yesterday in which he refused, in rather incisive language, to retire from the State-House at Little Rock and disband his troops. He said there was slender prospect of his escaping with a whole skin if he followed President Grant's advice; that the President ought to decide pre-emptorily for one side or the other; and that it is time the agony were over. This dispatch, it is believed, has finished Mr. Brooks, so far as the favor of the President is concerned. Everything now points to an *ex cathedra* decision in favor of Baxter, and the expulsion of Brooks from the State-House at the point of Federal bayonets. In pursuing this course to-day or to-morrow, the President will no more act according to law than if he had slaughtered Brooks when he first came to the surface. But it has been the weakness of Gen. Grant to regard his person as sanctified with the divinity that both hedge a King; and disrespectful treatment of himself will almost certainly consider sufficient ground for sweeping Arkansas clear of Brooks and his cohorts, leaving the question of law involved to go by the board.

At the reunion of the Army of the Potomac in Harrisburgh yesterday, Gen. Sheridan and Burnside made speeches that were not without some significance. Our Chicago brave touched unhappily upon the one sore spot that was within the reach of a clumsy speaker. He said he was unwilling to make the first overtures to men who fought on the Confederate side, but he would consent to shake hands with any one who solicited the favor. This sentiment has not the true ring of those which we have been accustomed to hear from Gen. Sheridan; it is unworthy of a gallant soldier. It is the privilege of a conqueror to take the first step in the direction of amnesty. Gen. Burnside's speech was noteworthy for a naive declaration of his candidature before the Rhode Island Legislature for election as United States Senator. Still another point of interest was the unanimous adoption by the Fifth Army Corps of a memorial to the President asking that the case of Fitz-John Porter be reopened.

But the case is even worse, for some of these vile counterfeits possess absolutely poison qualities, producing, where applied, blisters, Gangrene, and mortification.

The men who make these imitations should be frowned down by an indignant and outraged people. These men are incapable of making anything of their own earn a name, therefore, they steal the reputation of celebrated articles in which to clothe their miserable and nefarious concoctions.

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Sault Ste. Marie, and Lake St. Clair Canals shall be open to the vessels and boats of both countries on the same conditions and terms.

4. That the free navigation of Lake Michigan be put on the same terms as the free navigation of the St. Lawrence River.

5. That the navigation of the St. Clair shall be maintained at the expense of both countries in proportion to their commerce theron.

6. That the products of the farm, forest, mines, and water, and also animals, meat, and products of the dairy, be admitted into both countries duty free, as was provided in the treaty of 1854. This list may possibly be extended so as to include agricultural implements, manufactures of iron and steel, and of wood, mineral oils, salt, and a few other articles.

There may be other things which the contracting parties may consider proper and just to include in this treaty, and which would be satisfactory.

The objections to this or any similar treaty with Canada are of two kinds: 1. That it would interfere with the theory of protection. 2. That it would admit the Canadians to many of the benefits of American genius, and would, therefore, retard the annexation of the provinces. Fortunately, the facts in this case are opposed to both of these objections. In the periods from 1821 to 1855, the average annual traffic between the United States and Canada was \$5,500,000, and from 1855 to 1865, \$14,230,000. It rose during the twelve years of the reciprocity treaty to an aggregate purchase by the colonies of America to the value of \$355,657,000, and the purchase by us from the colonies of products to the value of \$197,000,000,—both values in gold. After making due allowance for differences of valuation and the profits of trade, it is shown that there was a balance in gold in favor of the United States during the ten years of nearly \$95,000,000. During these twelve years, our exports to Canada equalled in value our total exports to China, Brazil, Italy, Hayti, Russia, Venezuela, Austria, the Argentine Republic, Denmark, Turkey, Portugal, the Sandwich Islands, Central America, and Japan. But our trade with these States showed that we had imported from these countries over \$192,000,000 in excess of our exports other than gold. The balance of trade with Canada was nearly \$96,000 in our favor. Of our exports to Canada, not less than \$151,000,000 were in manufactures.

The treaty was repealed mainly on account of political feelings engendered by the War, but partly on the ground that it admitted foreign products in competition with our own. Yet the repeal of the treaty did not stop such imports from Canada. The imports from the Dominion in 1873 were \$82,000,000, or nearly as great as the highest amount ever imported in one year under the treaty. During the treaty, 52% per cent of the foreign trade of Canada was with the United States, while in 1873 it was 73% per cent. The lumber interest especially thought itself aggrieved by the treaty, but the imports of Canadian lumber in 1866, under the treaty, were less than \$6,500,000, while in 1873 they reached \$11,134,956. The like increase has taken place in other articles; so that the result of the repeal of the treaty has been that the trade in competing articles has doubled, and the trade in non-competing articles has been driven to other countries. The objections to the treaty on the theory of protecting home productions are by this showing utterly fallacious.

The other objection, that by freezing the Canadians out of commerce with the United States they will incline to annexation, is also disproved. The foreign trade of Canada has increased immensely since the abrogation of the treaty of 1854, and, owing to the want of a treaty, the entire commerce of Canada has gone to other countries than the United States. The Canadians are presumed to be like other people, and, if they are ever to be warmed into a desire for annexation to the United States, it will be done not by treasuring them as enemies with whom we desire to have no trade relations, but by treating them as friends, and admitting them to the closest commercial amity. If annexation is desirable, the law of good neighborhood will bring it about. That is also well enough, perhaps. Now will not go a step further and explain why it is necessary that one ring should be formed in order to make it a triumph of German genius, and another for the purpose of annihilating the Miserian Venus. Green stones from Lake Superior might relieve the masonry here and there, and, above all things, the shamrock should plentifully beset the structure with its trifoliate clusters. This done, then hoist the green flag upon the highest peak with his end of the building. Let him recruit his forces with fantastical combinations of the interlacing Pretzel and Linken-Wurst, so suggestive of architectural ornamentation. Let him decorate his friezes with fantastic carvings of the heads of his friezes with his prototypal and his real prototypes in front of the college buildings, have given to them one acre lots near by such worth \$1,000—for faculty residences, 70 acres of un-sold lots within the corporation limits to induce educational families to come and purchase residences in aid of the college, and \$10,000 in cash, according to the ratio of funds to be raised outside the town, to the amount of some \$50,000. Such is the nature of the educational enterprise undertaken in Colorado, and represented by Prof. Haskell, who has been appointed by an able Board of Trustees to seek financial aid and suitable persons to constitute a Faculty for both the male and female departments. They have devoted their best public square of 20 acres as a site for the college buildings, have given ten faculty residences near by such worth \$1,000—for faculty residences, 70 acres of un-sold lots within the corporation limits to induce educational families to come and purchase residences in aid of the college, and \$10,000 in cash, according to the ratio of funds to be raised outside the town, to the amount of some \$50,000. Such is the nature of the educational enterprise undertaken in Colorado, and represented by Prof. Haskell, who has been appointed by an able Board of Trustees to seek financial aid and suitable persons to constitute a Faculty for both the male and female departments. They have devoted their best public square of 20 acres as a site for the college buildings, have given ten faculty residences near by such worth \$1,000—for faculty residences, 70 acres of un-sold lots within the corporation limits to induce educational families to come and purchase residences in aid of the college, and \$10,000 in cash, according to the ratio of funds to be raised outside the town, to the amount of some \$50,000. Such is the nature of the educational enterprise undertaken in Colorado, and represented by Prof. Haskell, who has been appointed by an able Board of Trustees to seek financial aid and suitable persons to constitute a Faculty for both the male and female departments. They have devoted their best public square of 20 acres as a site for the college buildings, have given ten faculty residences near by such worth \$1,000—for faculty residences, 70 acres of un-sold lots within the corporation limits to induce educational families to come and purchase residences in aid of the college, and \$10,000 in cash, according to the ratio of funds to be raised outside the town, to the amount of some \$50,000. Such is the nature of the educational enterprise undertaken in Colorado, and represented by Prof. Haskell, who has been appointed by an able Board of Trustees to seek financial aid and suitable persons to constitute a Faculty for both the male and female departments. They have devoted their best public square of 20 acres as a site for the college buildings, have given ten faculty residences near by such worth \$1,000—for faculty residences, 70 acres of un-sold

## ARMY REUNION.

**Enthusiastic Assemblage of the Army of the Potomac.**

**Speeches by Gens. Sherman, Sheridan, Burnside, and Others.**

**The Society Petitions the President to Reopen the Fitz-John Porter Case.**

## Interesting Scenes and Incidents.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

HARRISON, May 12.—The capital of Pennsylvania has witnessed such a display as which has been arranged in honor of the Sixth Annual Reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac. Flags by the thousand, triumphal arches, and other appropriate devices were visible in every direction. The streets were crowded with people to-day from morning until night, many thousand of whom came from different parts of the State. The reunion of the Society was held in the Grand Opera House, which is capable of accomodating about 5,000 people. The interior was very attractive, patricianly displaying the coats-of-arms of sixteen States, while a large number of corps-designs and flags were distributed through the hall.

## THE PROCESSION.

The members of the Second, Fifth, Sixth, and Sheridan's cavalry corps, having held preliminary meetings at the Capitol, a procession of the military was formed in front of the Statehouse, with Gens. Sherman, Sheridan, Hancock, Burnside, and other distinguished army officers in the lead, and they marched toward the Opera House. About 10,000 people were gravitating in the same direction.

Gen. McDowell, President of the Society, made the introductory

*Remarks at the Reunion.*

in which he paid a high tribute to the patriotism of Pennsylvanians during the war.

Gov. Hartman welcomed the soldiers to the capital, and addressed a speech to them, which was followed by a perfect whirlwind of applause. Sherman being the man unanimously received.

Gen. McClellan, one of the bravest soldiers in the Union army, and one of the brilliant men in Pennsylvania, who had delivered the oration, but, having been struck down suddenly by death last week, the duty was imposed on Maj. Wilson A. Norris, Gov. Hartman's私人 secretary, who performed it well. The following is his:

## LIST OF THE GENERALS

who occupied places on the stage: General Sherman, Gen. Sheridan, Secy. of War, Gen. Doubleday, Gen. Burnside, Gen. McDowell, Patterson, Robinson, Garfield, McMahon, Houghtaling, Devens, Wilcox, Jardine, Doubleday, Houtzerman, Griffin, Shaler, Allen, Warren, Draper, Swett, King, Taylor, Hovey, Gen. S. S. Smith, Osborn, Harshorne, Jackson and Locke.

Gen. Warren hesitated to join his fellow Generals because of the treatment shown him by Gen. Sherman, but, after the vocal and unanimous applause for his oration, he took a seat among his comrades amid loud shouts of applause.

*Remarks by Gen. Sherman.*

Speeches were made by Gen. Sherman and others. Gen. Sherman, after the applause which greeted him, submitted said that, although he was sorry to see that the Army of the Potomac during the War, he belonged to one who had rendered the country as vital service in the West. Telling blows were struck for the cause of Liberty, and the Army of the Potomac "was very good." The Army of the Potomac was all the time. Richmon was the objective point, and this was natural, for there was seated the Devil himself. The soldiers were anxious to see him and witness his deeds.

*Gen. Sherman cannot fraternize.*

Gen. Sherman did not believe in fraternizing with soldiers of the Confederacy unless they made the first advance. He would shake hands with them if they did so, but would not invite them to participate in Union Army meetings. These remarks had reference to the action of the Ninth Corps, who yesterday resolved that they would extend an invitation to Gen. McClellan's corps, one of their most despotic antagonists, to join with them in the next meeting.

Gen. Hovey suggested the propriety of the invitation, reiterated his views, and expressed his desire that that a further

and more complete and adop-

tive construction and adop-

& Ontario Canal as a means

of the St. Lawrence from

southwest. There would be a

use of ships of greater ca-

pacities than those now passing through the ex-

isting canals, and of na-

tional importance, owing

to the means of transporting it

the people of Europe were

not for the necessities of life,

could not relieve the accoun-

ts.

WAS A NATIONAL ONE.

all attention and considera-

tion of the highest standing in Eu-

rope, and the Government had

asked for the work but

with the benefits that would

accrue, defended the scheme

and its effect on the war,

and the discussion was

over.

ANOTHER SPEECH.

Speeches were also made by Gens. Hancock, Wren, Doubleday, Hovey, and others. Gen. Grant was prevented from being present at the reunion because of the trouble in Arkansas.

This evening Gov. Hartman gave a reception at the Executive mansion. The Society was very largely attended by soldiers and citizens, and passed off with brilliant success. At a later hour the Society banqueted at the Loebel Hotel.

The National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will meet in this city to-day.

*To the Associated Press.*

HARRISON, May 11.—The Second, Fifth, and Sixth Army corps, here this morning, respectively, in the House of Representatives, State Library, and Senate Chamber. The meeting of the Second Corps was presided over by Gen. Hancock, who was elected President for the term. Gen. Hovey was appointed Vice-President, and the resolution was adopted.

Adopted.

The report was then adopted as a whole.

**THE GRAND OPERA-HOUSE BEGAN.**  
The Opera-House was magnificently decorated, and presented a grand sight. Gens. Sherman, Hancock, Schofield, Doubleday, Schenck, McDowell, and Gov. Hartman, Senator Burnside, and Gen. Allen, and other distinguished soldiers and civilians, and the like of them, sat upon the stage.

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kindly volunteered for 50 cents for each at *ster & Co.*, and Wright's

**FINAL.** A guilty of riot at the Ed. Win, and others escape, and was sentenced for the ensuing guilty to the charge of and was remanded for

with larceny from John Jenkins and James Justice Scully yesterday having committed a bur-

walker, the clothier, on their entered by Burglars. They got in through a knife-blade being caught. They on the caravans took

car, Ridge, met Pat G-

on the street Monday their 50 cents if they to the sidewalk and taking him between a glass of beer, when he lost all consciousness.

They then led him to next Indiana street, under the sidewalk, and bled him of over val-

Detectives T. Sim- the man who followed a caused the rogue, a revolver and some his when caught. Justice held them for trial in ends of \$1,000 each.

**IN NEWS.** None.

will be given in the College, Saturday even-

of Prof. O. Mayo. It

entertainments at the Saturday evening, un-

Evanston Conservatory of its pupils, and the last for classical music, begun.

pipe are laying through-

Junior class, has been to our colligate content to

Nov. 20th. Sundae and the meeting are now

Evanston, young men's

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## FOREIGN.

**Excitement in St Petersburg Over the Arrest of the Grand Duke Nicholas.**

**England Will Retain Her Gold Coast Possessions.**

**The Spanish Internationalists Becoming Troublesome.**

**Meeting of the French Assembly.**

## RUSSIA.

**London, May 12.—A special dispatch from St. Petersburg, to the "Mail Gazette," says that the Duke Nicholas, brother of the Czar, has been arrested, but on what charge or is not made known. His house was searched by the police. There is great excitement in St. Petersburg in consequence of his arrest.**

## GREAT BRITAIN.

**London, May 12.—In the House of Lords to-night, the Colonial Department, said, in accordance with the feelings of the country, the Government decided that it is impossible to abandon its possession on the Gold Coast inasmuch as the proposed movement to unite the Logos and Gold Coast in one province, under a Governor, will ride forty miles inland from Accra. The place designated for the Governor's residence will be the capital of the new colony, and will be occupied by a native tribe. The Gold Coast will remain a monopoly of the sale of arms and ammunition.**

**Workers among the coal-miners and laborers of Durham are again broken out. The strikes are disorderly.**

**The Czar embarked at Finsburg, Holland, to-day, for England.**

**London, May 12.—The Times reports that the meeting of the House of Commons to-morrow will approve of the Earl of Carnarvon's scheme for the government of the Gold Coast.**

**The Prince of Wales, Duke of Edinburgh, and Prince Arthur will receive the Czar at Gravesend at noon to-day, and conduct him directly to Windsor Castle.**

**A dispute in the Times reports the disputes from famine and cholera in the districts of Sana, Tirth and Singanap, India. Small-pox and cholera prevail to a distressing extent.**

## SPAIN.

**BARCELONA, May 12.—The Carlists claim a victory in the recent engagement between the Alfonso and the force of the Republicans. They say 300 of the Republicans were killed and wounded.**

**MADRID, May 12.—The Herald newspaper says the difficulties in the way of the formation of a coalition Ministry are insurmountable.**

**BARCELONA, May 12.—Don Carlos has revoked the command of the Curia of Santa Cruz, and recalled him to Spain.**

**LONDON, May 13.—Dispatches from Madrid say the Internationalists are becoming troublesome at Alcazar, and an outbreak is feared.**

## FRANCE.

**PARIS, May 12.—There was a large fire last night in the Bastille Quarter. Several persons were burned to death, and about 200 were made homeless.**

**The National Assembly met at Versailles to-day. There was no message from President MacMahon. M. Buffet, President of the Assembly, read a letter from M. Ricoux, Deputy from Paris, in which he asked that the Assembly be informed in relation to a speech lately delivered by him in favor of the separation of the Department from France, and resigning his seat in the Assembly. His resignation was accepted. Officers of the Bureaux of the Assembly will be elected to-morrow.**

## SOUTH AMERICA.

**NEW YORK, May 12.—The South Pacific Times of the 2nd of April, says the British Minister to Chile has made a formal demand for the release of Capt. Hay, who was taken prisoner when his ship whose arrest had already been reported, and an indemnity of £25,000 sterling, and, failing to meet this demand, he asks for his passport. It is believed that he has no right to demand this.**

**It is also stated that Mr. M. G. Williams, British Vice-Counsel at San Jose, Guatemala, was recently sentenced to 400 lashes by Gonzales, the Commandant of the place. Two hundred were inflicted, and he is now dead.**

**Williams, who received the lashes was killed as he was escaping aboard the steamship Arizona.**

## TURKEY.

**CONSTANTINOPLE, May 12.—There is no suspicion of the family in Anatolia. Reports from all sections are of the most doubtful character. Many persons have starved to death.**

## CAPITAL AND LABOR.

**ANNUAL CONVENTION of the American Labor Reform League.**

**NEW YORK, May 12.—The annual convention of the American Labor Reform League closed its session yesterday morning. The session was devoted to the fifth anniversary of the Anti-Slavery Society, and the 10th anniversary of the Society. The Society made a brief address, saying that the taking of slaves, or interest, was a system of iniquity, the abolition of which was the only hope of human redemption. Unity was the motto of the organization. It was agreed that justice and equality, and the rule and vicinity fashionable. It is also a source of degradation and poverty of the race.**

**Dr. G. W. Woods said that to collect rent on houses, land, or charge interest, or to gain money in any manner without labor, was theft.**

**The following resolution gave rise to a prolonged discussion at the afternoon session:**

**Resolved, That the time has come when we should not be satisfied with the condition of the nation and the kind produced. The price that it costs more to prepare for certain kinds, as in the profession, is well founded in justice, and must be paid. We are willing to pay for certain kinds, as in the profession, or the business, but we are not willing to pay for others. We are willing to pay for ourselves for such positions. Aristocracy of labor is opposed to the law of exchange, which alone should determine the value of labor. This would be the best for men and all, as it would tend to place the right man in the right place.**

**It is worthy of note that at the suggestion of the Judge of the New York Court, the convicts who was killed in the desperate affray at the State Prison yesterday. The verdict is that Port came to his death from gunshot wounds at the hands of prison officials and other convicts while attempting to escape the Indiana State Prison, South Bend. The parties who did the shooting are exonerated. The case of Kennedy, the convict who shot and killed his wife, was referred to the Grand Jury before the Grand Jury at the next session. He is now confined in a cell at the prison, heavily ironed. There is no clue as to how the convicts got their arms.**

## Robert of \$1,000.

**BOSTON, May 12.—Dacon L. Hathorn, a manufacturer of Washington, N. H., received \$1,000 from Boston for gold coins, and on his return the deposit was made to confidence man who, claiming to be an old acquaintance, persuaded him to visit his widow, where Hathorn was drugged and robbed of every dollar.**

## THE WEATHER.

**WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.—For the Upper Lake region and the Northwest generally clear weather, southwest to northwest winds, no definite change of temperature, and rising barometer.**

## GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

**CHICAGO, May 13—1 a. m.**

**Hour of observation.**

**Direction and force of wind.**

**Weather.**

**Minimum thermometer, 61.**

**GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.**

**CHICAGO, May 13—1 a. m.**

**Station, Bar. Therm.**

**Humid.**

**Wind.**

**Weather.**

**1858 a. m. 60° 65° 65° S. W. gentle. Threatening.**

**1118 a. m. 60° 65° 65° S. W. gentle. Light rain.**

**1215 a. m. 60° 65° 65° S. W. gentle. Fair.**

**1230 p. m. 60° 65° 65° S. W. fresh. Fair.**

**1245 p. m. 60° 65° 65° S. W. fresh. Clear.**

**1250 p. m. 60° 65° 65° S. W. gentle. Clear.**

**1255 p. m. 60° 65° 65° S. W. gentle. Clear.**

**1258 p. m. 60° 65° 65° S. W. gentle. Clear.**

**1259 p. m. 60° 65° 65° S. W. gentle. Clear.**

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SALES.  
HARRISON.  
EATWeeping Sala  
FINENTINGS,  
Baltimore, and New  
Artists,at 10 and 2 o'clock  
MADISON-ST.NO RESERVE  
any one of thisready and Pio-  
NERYAN, Antr.,  
106 East Madison-  
ST. & WILLIAMS.

OMEROY &amp; CO.

ALE OF  
NTINGSHIS MORNING AT 10  
NOON at 2 o'clock, at  
andolph-st.braces many fine works  
TOMEROY & CO.,  
Auctioneers.

JOURNED

AUCTION SALE

50  
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ESTERN CAR SHOPS,

ELLY take place on  
round,14, at 12 o'clock,  
at 12 o'clock.AIN will leave Wall-st. Dept  
and Ashland-av., re-  
sulted.on RICHMOND, CLEVE-  
LVS. & V. S. & Co., Auctioneers  
R. E. Co.'s Cas-Shop  
the new City Limits, and  
oms the heart of the city, by  
to this rapidly-growing shanty  
are now cottages, with largestore, with dwelling, and near  
without any limit or reserve.  
of it. Only 10 in cash or  
ath for the balance.OTS, \$20 each at time of sale,  
so month until paid, with  
sum.Auction furnished.  
HOMER & CO., Auctioneers.

Friday's Sale.

15, at 9-12 o'clock,  
AR SALE OF

Furniture.

Elegant Parlor and Chaise-  
lounges, Book-Cases, Hat  
Shelving, Dressing Tables,  
Antique Furniture, Mag-  
nificent Piano, Glass-  
ware, China, Porcelain,  
Caskets, Sideboards, Mar-  
keting and Kitchen Ta-  
bles, Dining-Room Furniture,  
Arm-Chairs, Elegant Black  
and Bureaus, Baby Car-  
riages, Music-Machines,  
Mattresses, 500 Cham-  
ber Mattresses, 100 Open Washstands in  
shades and Harnesses.

GORE &amp; CO., Auctioneers.

AND FINE LINE OF  
SHOES,

PPERS

dition sale on WEDNESDAY,

15, at 9 o'clock a.m.,  
our large and fine stock of  
old Goods.ilk, Plush, Silk, Hop, Half  
Wool, Cashmere, Mohair,  
Cotton, Linen, Wool, Satin,  
Satin-Sideboards, Mar-  
keting and Kitchen Ta-  
bles, Dining-Room Furniture,  
Arm-Chairs, Elegant Black  
and Bureaus, Baby Car-  
riages, Music-Machines,  
Mattresses, 500 Cham-  
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shades and Harnesses.

GORE &amp; CO., Auctioneers.

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and grand Sale.

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## VOICE OF THE WEST.

Does the West Clamor  
for Greenback In-  
flation?Do Western Representatives in  
Congress Represent the  
West?The Answers Drawn from  
Nearly 1,000 Western  
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Inflation Repudiated!

A Bombshell Whose Patz It Is  
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Ever Before.The Infation Hobby Will Not Carry  
All Parties in the West.H Will Make a Horrible Example of  
One, and Be Avoided by  
Others.

Our Correspondence.

A Comprehensive Survey of the Political  
Situation in the West.Notable Increase in the Number of  
Editors Who Are IndependentThe answe received in date so nearly cover  
the whole field that we now give these results:

SUMMARY OF RETURNS.

Sustained the veto.

Opposed the veto.

Independent.

Democrat.

Republican.

Independent.

Democrat.

Independent.

Democrat.&lt;/





## MONEY AND COMMERCE.

### MONETARY.

**TUESDAY EVENING, May 12.**  
There was less demand for money to-day. The heavy rains of the morning, and, in part, the cause of the dullness of the day.  
The rate of discount remains nominally at 10 per cent. Some of the banks never take less, but there are others who are willing, in the present abundance of money, to make more. There is, fortunately, in no quarter any disposition to sell the rigid quantity of all outside paper offered. With plenty of means to put at the disposal of speculators, it is one of the best signs of the time that lenders will not negotiate with any doubtful class of borrowers. As often explained in this column, the banks treat with their regular customers on as favorable terms as ever.

Exchange on New York was held between the banks at par and at 25 cents premium, in some cases 50 cents premium was offered and refused. The exchange rate was 25 cents premium.

The rate of discount was 25 cents premium.

Less currency is going to the country this week than last, and several of the banks that are not receiving more than they send out.

Henry Green & Co., Report for foreign exchange as follows: Paris, 15½%; Frankfurt, 4½%; Berlin, 72½%; Hamburg, 50%.

Measure, Preston, Keay & Co., quote as follows:

United States \$1.00 75¢

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